

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANADIAN POST.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

The Associations Com...
Glendenning, of M...
On Saturday evening, Nov...
H. Glendenning, past master of Dominion
Grange, delivered the following address
before Manilla Association Patrons of
Industry:-

Worthy president and brethren:-Two
weeks ago, when you assigned me the
task of delivering an address upon the
"Past, present, and future prospects of the
Patron movement," I was fully aware of
the difficulty in endeavoring to do justice
to such a subject in the short time which
is supposed to be taken up of an evening
by an address of this kind. I trust you
will bear with me for not going more fully
into many points owing to lack of time.

The Patron order is a comparatively
new one, but I desire to take you back
twenty years to the time the Grange was
introduced into Canada. While the two
orders are separate and distinct, yet their
aims and objects are so closely allied that
a review of the Patron movement would
be incomplete without a reference to the
Grange. My connection with the latter
order has lasted for the past nineteen
years, and during that time I have had
the honor of holding office in the Dominion
Grange for over twelve years—two
years in the master's chair, six years
Dominion secretary, and four years a
member of the Executive committee, which
has given me excellent opportunities for
witnessing its progress, its success, and
its mistakes. As the Grange was the
first farmers' organization, in a great
measure it paved the way for the Patron
movement. I think it will not be out of
place to touch upon some of the work
accomplished by the Grange. First, the
social part it brought together and made
them better acquainted with each other;
the interchange of ideas in connection
with their calling broadened them intel-
lectually, and fitted them better for the
duties of life. Secondly, financially, by
united effort, it enabled them to fight suc-
cessfully such combinations as the Canada
Sole Association by forming a company
and manufacturing suit on their own ac-
count, and supplying its members at first
cost. This, of course, was not the only
benefit it had upon legislation. Many of
the laws of today in the interests of the
farmer and rural classes owe their origin
to the representations made by the Grange
to the provincial legislature and Dominion
Government.

I desire to call your attention to some of
the mistakes made by the Grange, and in
this respect the Patrons have the advan-
tage, as the mistakes point out, as it
were, the hindrances upon which many a
subordinate Grange was wrecked. These
mistakes, noteworthy of these was the finan-
cial one. Many went into the mercantile
business by buying large supplies of goods
from Toronto and other commercial
centres, on which, in most cases, compared
with retail prices, a fair degree of profit was
saved, but this very fact led to their dis-
memberment; usually for the first few
years of the existence of a Grange the best
men were elected to office, the man with
the most business ability usually acting
as secretary. Upon him devolved the
duty of handling the goods purchased;
for this labor he received little or no com-
pensation. After a year or two of experi-
ence a new man would take his place,
and in a few years all the men of business
ability had the full share of the work,
and then the office went begging and fell
into the hands of some person who had
little or no qualification for the work.
Errors were made, complications with
the firms they were dealing with occurred,
suspicion and distrust arose amongst the
members, and at times law suits, with
the result that the Grange went to the
wall, the catastrophe, as a rule, arising
from an imperfect system of book-keeping
rather than from any latent wrong-
doing on the part of the parties concerned.

During my six years of office as secre-
tary of the Dominion Grange, where I was
in close touch with all the Granges from
the Atlantic to the Pacific, I learned that
causes such as the foregoing had more to
do with the breaking up of the Grange
than any other cause. I give the forego-
ing item of history not in any way to
dictate as to how or where the Grange
trade, but rather to show the danger that
lies hidden below apparent success. I
would rather advise the Patrons to do
their trading with the merchants of their
own local villages and towns, as there is
a mutual advantage to both the farmer
and merchant. As a rule goods are sold
to-day by the country merchants at a
reasonable advance on cost, and there are
few that would not readily avail them-
selves of giving a liberal discount upon
large cash purchases, such as would be
made through the purchasing agent of any
association.

The patrons should profit by these les-
sons, as I believe they will. I may state
that nearly all of the officers of the Grand
Association were at one time members of
the Grange, and one of them filled the
master's chair of Dominion Grange and
is fully conversant with the working of
that order. The experience gained in the
Grange is worth much to the Patron
organization.

The main point of difference between
the two orders is the political platform
adopted by the Patrons. The Grange did
not enter into active or party politics, but
rather tried to advance the farmers' inter-
ests by discussing those questions which
were non-partisan, but accomplished much
to pave the way by breaking down bitter

part... for the present Patron politi-
cally, whereby they place men of
of the farmer class,
The... should
form, have
and draw
the old...
The Patron...
elected to the Ontario...
the independent stand...
own leader gives...
members of the order throughout the...
and does much to dispel the doubt...
existed in the minds of many, viz., that
the Patrons would be absorbed by the old
parties, each member going back to his
old love—grit or tory, as the case might
be.

I trust you will forgive a personal refer-
ence to myself, but I believe there are
thousands of men in this country who
have felt like myself for the past seven
years. About that time I was incidentally
drawn into a newspaper controversy
wherein I ventured to disagree with some
of the men of the reform party who ad-
vocated "commercial union," and later the
party as a whole advocated "unrestricted
reciprocity." For daring to express my
independent views upon those subjects
I was condemned and handed without
gloves by some of those men I had been
politically allied with, but time showed I
was not alone in my opinions, as some of
the brightest minds in Canada withdrew
their support from the reform party on the
question of unrestricted reciprocity—not
only the Hon. Edward Blake, and later the
leaders of the party have withdrawn from
the stand then taken. Some people
argued that I should then have supported
the conservative party, but if commercial
union and unrestricted reciprocity were
bad, the policy of protection and extrava-
gance by that party were equally bad. I
believe that thousands of the best men of
the old parties hail with delight
the introduction of the Patron movement,
as upon that platform they will be able to
stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for
the best interests of our beloved country,
where they are free from the mistakes
and scandals of the parties they have been
heretofore identified with.

One great advantage the Patron move-
ment possesses over the old parties is that
the people formulate the policy for the
leaders to carry out. Instead of as with
the old parties, the leaders make the policy
for the people, and which they have been
asked in the past to take like doctors'
medicine, without asking any questions.
By the farmers and working classes of the
country standing together unitedly on the
Patron platform, and being loyal to the
principles laid down therein and to each
other, I have no hesitation in saying that
they will be successful in removing many
of the abuses and oppressive laws that
bear unduly upon the producing classes of
the country and make for themselves a
permanent place in the future of Canada.

NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

A Branch of the Society Formed in Lindsay.

Last Monday evening a representative
and enthusiastic meeting assembled in the
council chamber to hear Mr. Kelso, of
Toronto, explain the provisions of the
"Gibson Act," which provides for the relief
of helpless children. Mr. J. D. McIntyre
ably filled the chair.

In introducing the speaker the chairman
spoke very flatteringly of Mr. Kelso's
special fitness for the position—although
he had expected to meet a more elderly
looking man, nevertheless, from the favor-
able reports that preceded that gentle-
man's visit, notwithstanding his youthful
appearance he (Mr. McIntyre) was sure
the government had made a wise and
judicious appointment. Long before there
was any society for this purpose Mr.
Kelso had interested himself in making
the life of the poor children of the city
better, and was mainly instrumental in
providing the fresh air outings for them.

Mr. Kelso then explained that his in-
timate association with police work
brought him in contact with the poor, the
vicious and criminal classes. It was no
uncommon occurrence to see girls from 11
to 14 years old, and boys from 6 to 14 years,
brought before the police magistrate and
treated as if they were hardened crimi-
nals, which only tended to make them
worse. They were often sent to the re-
formatory when their parents were more
to blame than they were. He had seen
little girls come to the police office for
protection from their own mothers, who
wished them to sell their virtue for
money. He saw seven little boys standing
in a row, all condemned to the reformatory
prison. He became very much affect-
ed when he said that we sent our
children to prisons, orphanages, asylums,
boys' homes, and such like places, mostly
to the furtherance of their downfall, when
throughout the country comfortable homes
were provided for waifs and children
brought here from the old country.

He found there were very many children
growing up in very wicked homes with

drunken and demoralized parents, and
being trained to become criminals and a
burden on society. When these children
are frequently sent to jail they become
more hardened and lose all desire to do
good, and nothing was being done to
rescue these while young and train them
up to become good and useful citizens
instead of a burden. No child should be
allowed to remain in a home of vice—if
parents will not refrain the child
should be removed. Often the parents
are so ignorant that all that is good that they do
is to neglect the child.

There are now in Ontario about 2,000
children outside the influence of home life,
placed in asylums for children or criminal
reformatories, and when they come out of
these places they are often worse than
before they went there. This society does
not place their children in such places.
Often children four or five years old are
sent away to the reformatory to save the
municipality the expense of keeping them,
but the law does not now allow any under
thirteen years old to be sent there. He
knew a case where a magistrate committed
a child nine years old to the reformatory,
but found out it was unlawful. The child,
for some pretext, was let off, but he soon
committed another crime and was allowed
to run away. He knew a boy that was six
years in the reformatory, and is now in
the central prison, and is so hardened that
the warden says he is sure to land in the
penitentiary. He is now only seventeen
years old and has already cost the country
\$1,500. It would have paid better if he
had been taken in hand at eight years
old and trained up to be a good citizen, as
this society proposes to do.

No child should be allowed to beg from
house to house. The act is very severe on
all who permit children to beg, and they
are liable to be imprisoned for three
months. These beggars get very hardened
and nobody takes any care to reform
them. Some may think it will be difficult
to get foster homes for our destitute
children, but in 1892 there were 1,500 pauper
children brought into the country and
placed in good homes; in 1893 there were
1,800 similarly dealt with, and the various
immigration societies expect to bring
in about 3,000 and place them in Canadian
homes next year. There is no reason why
we should neglect our own children when
homes can be found for so many strangers,
but it needs some systematic plan to have
it properly attended to. People often be-
come very fond of these adopted children,
and they are trained to become good
citizens, and many of them are holding
good positions in the country. When a
child is placed in a situation by this
society it is recorded at headquarters, and
a visiting committee is appointed whose
duty it is to see that the child is well cared
for, and its case is reported on from time
to time to the head office. The committee
become local guardians of the child or
children. Thus the good work will go on.
We should feel that it is our imperative
duty to look after the children. We are
forming a civilization to day that we must
hand down to succeeding generations, and
besides our moral obligations to deal well
by these children, it is more economical to
reform and train up to good lives than to
punish and maintain the criminals.

The speaker solicited questions of en-
quiry, and in answer to many questions he
stated there was a fee of one dollar a year
for all members, which would form a
nucleus for any voluntary donations.
Some expenses necessarily would be in-
curred when a child is taken charge of by
the society, but the municipality could be
called upon to pay the maintenance until
a home was found for it. No municipali-
ty could be held liable for the child unless
it had been a resident for one year, but
the municipality where it last lived for a
year would be liable.

Much other valuable information was
given. After an interesting discussion of
the whole subject by Rev. Messrs. Marsh,
Totten, Shorey, Inspector Knight, Judge
McSweyn and others, a large committee
was appointed to carry out the provisions
of the act and organize a Children's Aid
Society, comprising the following ladies
and gentlemen:—Rev. Mr. Marsh, Rev.
Father Laurent, Sheriff McLennan, Dr.
Herriman, Rev. Mr. Shirley, Rev. Mr.
Herriman, Mrs. Kempt, Mr. Sharp, Mrs.
Weldon, Mr. Whiteside, Senator Dobson,
Mr. Little, Mr. Winters, Rev. Mr. Totten,
Dr. Clarke, Mr. Wetherup, Mr. Bower,
Judge McSweyn, Mr. D. Rea, Mr. Billings-
ly and Mr. Connolly.

Sheriff McLennan was appointed chair-
man of the committee and Dr. Herriman
secretary. The committee is called to
meet for organization next Saturday even-
ing at eight o'clock, in the council
chamber, and everybody interested in the
objects of the society is cordially invited
to be present—especially the ladies.

SALE REGISTER.

On Friday, Dec. 7th.—By Elias Bowes, auctioneer,
on East half of lot 16 con. 1, Fenelon farm stock
and implements, the property of Mr. Edward
Wilson. Sale at one o'clock.

Thomas Beall,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office, G. W. Beall's jewelry store, Kent-st.

A Chance to Do Good.

You can do good to humanity—to suffer-
ing little children—if you like. Thousands
of people have canned fruit this year in
your county or township. Now, if you and
your friends could collect a hundred quarts
of fruit and send them to the hospital for
sick children, College-st., Toronto, you
would confer a blessing on the hundreds of
sick little children within its walls.
The hospital for Sick
Children and arrange-
ments for the fruit.

It was on behalf of the
Association. The
lights set on a bill in
are open 365 days in the
places where the Christian
go and do Christian work every night in
the year. I have no sympathy with the
people who think that the Christian asso-
ciation is a hindrance to any particular
denomination. I am worth a hundred
times more to the church of God than I
would be if I had never seen a Young Men's
Christian Association. I have done a hun-
dred times more for the church of God,
because I have known the Young Men's
Christian Association. The association
broadened me out and made me far more
useful. It will do you good to get acquaint-
ed with men of all the denominations, as
they meet together.

Railway Notes.

—Conductor Snider, the well-known
evangelist, is now in charge of an express
train between Toronto and Belleville.

—The American Trunk Line and Central
Traffic Association has decided that pas-
senger commissions will not be paid after
this year. The decision affects Canadian
as well as New England railroads.

—A new passenger locomotive which is
expected to make 100 miles an hour with-
out difficulty is now in course of erection
at Altoona, Pa. The wheels are larger in
diameter than the ordinary engine, and
will be equipped with ball bearings like a
bicycle. The steam pressure will be but
90 lbs., against 180 lbs. pressure carried by
locomotives at present.

—The Grand Trunk has issued the fol-
lowing circular, signed by the general
manager, which explains itself: Several
fatal accidents having occurred recently
in consequence of cattle running at large
being on the railway, notice is hereby
given that, in order to protect the public,
and prevent the destruction of life and
property, the Grand Trunk Railway Com-
pany of Canada will, from the date of this
notice forward, cause to be impounded all
horses, cattle, sheep or swine found run-
ning at large within half a mile of any pub-
lic road crossing of their railway, in accor-
dance with the statute in that behalf.

A Successful Concert.

Never in the history of the Academy
was there a more intelligent audience as-
sembled to listen to a concert than turned
out on Friday evening, 16th, to patronize
the joint concert gotten up under the
management of the Lindsay Collegiate
Institute athletic and literary societies.
The wet evening had no effect on the
people, and by 8:15 p. m. the hall was
crowded to its utmost capacity by citizens
waiting for the curtain to rise. They did
not have to wait long, for the chairman,
Mr. J. C. Harstone, principal of the Col-
legiate, made his appearance, and after
thanking the audience for their atten-
dance called upon Messrs. Petty, Hart,
McAdams and Robson for a quartette en-
titled "Who's that calling so sweet."
In answer to a hearty recall these gentle-
men returned and sang "What's the mat-
ter with the cook next door." Miss E.
McDonald next recited with much strength
and eloquence a pretty sketch entitled,
"That old sweetener of mine." Miss E.
Gross and Miss C. Walters favored the
audience with a much appreciated duet.
The pleasure-seekers listened with great
interest to a couple of recitations from
Miss Trotter. Misses Walters, Rose and
Winters pleased the audience much with
their sweet voices. The next and much
longed-for attraction was a banjo, guitar
and mandolin selection by Misses Benson,
McDonald, Wilson, and Messrs. Flavelle,
Barron and Parkins. The players were
recalled and responded with another selec-
tion. Miss Gregory then played a beau-
tiful instrumental solo, after which the
chairman called upon the debaters. The
subject of the debate was, "Resolved, that
the press exerts a greater influence
upon the destinies of our country than the
public." Mr. Totten and Mr. Foster and Mr.
the affirmative, while Mr. Foster and Mr.
Calhoun spoke very convincingly in behalf
of the negative. Both parties brought out
many strong arguments, but the judges
decided in favor of the negative on the
ground that they had stronger points. To
arouse the audience to their natural mood,
Messrs. Flavelle and Parkins were then
called upon for a banjo and guitar selec-
tion. The banjo, mandolin and guitar
club next made their appearance and de-
lighted the audience with a pretty and
new selection entitled the "Brownies."
That the audience were delighted with the
concert was shown by their hearty re-
sponse in assisting Mr. Petty in singing
the national anthem. The athletic and
literary societies beg to thank their many
friends who patronized their concert, and
are glad to say that the net profits from
the concert, after deducting all expenses,
were \$63.48.